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THE BLAME IS ON CONGRESS.

Of course, there will be a new wave of indignation over the Mexican raid into Texas, resulting in the death of a number of American soldiers and the murder of some civilians.

There is no lesson in it for the public other than that the United States hasn't enough soldiers to protect its southern border, even if every available man were recalled from Mexico and every army post stripped.

In Washington we have 535 lawmakers composing the two houses of congress. They have the sole power of legislation and of appropriating money. They have been urged over and over again, by the president of the United States and by the press of the country to do something—to take some action in the interest of public safety.

They haven't done anything yet. When they do something it will not be anything like what should have been done. From one end of the nation to the other, the safest and surest thing for the voter is to cast his ballot against every man who is now a member of either house.

Of course, he would vote against some good men, but their defeat would be worth far more, in the lesson conveyed to future congressmen, than any service they could render to the country if re-elected.

Never since the beginning of the government has there been so worthless a congress as the present one, and the worthlessness is not confined to any one political party. The democrats are just as worthless as the republicans, and the republican members are just as worthless for any good they try to do, as the democrats.

KILLING OFF THE "GENTLEMEN."

So many of the English gentry are being killed off that the Englishmen, who proverbially "dearly love a lord," are asking what England is doing to do for gentlemen. The term, "gentleman," is one of legal title in England and of conduct in this country. Not infrequently there are men who fail to get into either class.

The caste in Germany who are supposed to be responsible for the war are also being decimated. More than fifteen hundred Germans of title, who are named in the "Almanac de Gotha," have been killed. Noble families are becoming extinct or are losing their heirs.

What will become of the gentry of Europe, and how can Europe get along without a gentry? These questions are seriously propounded in Europe, so American correspondents say. But there should be no worry on that point. A crop of European gentlemen—merely a matter of title—can be made over night.

England in particular need not despair. One of England's special industries always has been the manufacture of gentlemen. When gentlemen by birth did not exist, England used the raw material of almost anybody to fashion into perfectly good imitations of gentlemen.

The "Wars of the Roses" he it remembered, cleaned out the feudal gentlemen of England. The Cecils, the Cavendishes, the Pagets, and the rest of the present crop, got their start under the upstart Tudor kings. They were new men in Elizabeth's time, but have forgotten now that they ever had a start.

Green, the best of all the English historians, holds that the reason England, in time of Elizabeth, was so brilliant in men of talent, was due to the fact that self-made men had an opportunity to rise to the top, whereas, had the old gentry not been killed off, they would have been kept down

by the stupid gentlemen whose fathers had come to England with William the Conqueror.

A war that kills off the stupid English gentlemen of today may bring another period of Elizabethan brilliancy. There is plenty of room for one. Perhaps a war that kills off all the Prussian gentry whose sole career is military, would be an undisguised blessing to Germany.

But if all of the gentry of Europe were killed off, a new crop would arise. The persistence of their existence argues that they represent, if not an economic condition, a psychological necessity of human nature. If some of mankind desire to look upon others of mankind as the privilege of looking up.

Certain democrats seem to think that Jim Ham Lewis' whiskers would look well at the head of the vice presidential office. But how would they look if the president should die?

LODGE AS CHAIRMAN.

If, as reported, Senator Lodge is to be permanent chairman of the republican national convention, whatever may happen Colonel Roosevelt will have no room for complaint. Lodge and the colonel have been the closest of personal friends for many years. While the Massachusetts statesman remained loyal to the republican party in 1912, he never allowed the fact to be disguised that he regarded the nomination of Taft as a mistake. He was loyal to Roosevelt in thought and word and loyal to the republican organization in his vote.

It was Lodge who brought Roosevelt and Root together recently at the home of Robert Bacon, thus doing more than any other man toward harmonizing the differences which have existed between these two powerful interests.

But the election of Senator Lodge to the permanent chairmanship does not mean that he will use the gavel in the interest of the colonel's candidacy. Lodge is too cold, too isolated in his righteousness, ever to think of resorting to machine methods in politics. He will merely give Theodore a square deal.

There is nothing like the optimism of youth. A young man and his best girl went into a Texas church to get married and he then went out and pawned his hat to pay for the license.

THE DRAINAGE PROBLEM.

For the first time there is definite purpose to learn what it will cost and how the funds can be raised for the drainage of the Rio Grande valley. In this central valley is one of the richest areas of agricultural land in the world, and a lot of it is becoming valueless because of the ever increasing seepage from the river and waterlogging by irrigation.

That the valley can be properly drained, every one knows, because the river has ample fall. Also every one knows that drainage costs money, and a lot of it.

It is now proposed to ascertain just what will be required to reclaim many thousands of acres of land and how many thousands of acres may be saved.

The work should be done by the United States government on some basis as that of the Elephant Butte dam, but with all of the money in the treasury, now and in prospect, in demand, and with no real representation of the interests of New Mexico in congress, such proposition is hopeless at this time. It is a matter that will have to be dealt with by the state of New Mexico alone—possibly by landowners along the river without other assistance.

But the fact remains that, whatever difficulties may be encountered, the work must be done, because it would mean the addition of many million dollars worth of rich land to the resources of the state.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY.

The direct primary is an experiment. So far as it is an attempt to revive the pure democracy of the ancient cities, and to extend the New England town meeting system of groups in full touch and understanding, it appears to be a failure.

Experience has made it clear that government in modern civilization is impractical except through organization. If the direct primary is susceptible of organization, it may work;—well, if organized by the people; badly, if organized by the bosses and machines; but work somehow.

Most of the advocates of the direct primary are demagogues who prate of "rule of the people" when what they really mean is "rule" for themselves. Boss Croker once said that when a Tammany politician became so rotten that the organization was compelled to kick him out, he could always make a good living by abusing Tammany.

It is the same way with the men who agitate for rule of the people through the direct primary. Nine times out of ten they are so rotten that even corrupt bosses can not use them.

A Connecticut man started a reluctant family clock going again by using a rheumatism cure on it.

Congress may find some day that it is considerably "slower than the wrath of God."

WILL THEY EVER BE FRIENDS?



With Scissors and Paste

DEPARTING OF THE COLONEL'S VERACITY.

(New York World.)
Having had occasion to examine certain newspaper files covering the period of the Roosevelt administration, the Evening Post is again departing of the colonel's veracity.

Among the other things that were not so, the colonel told the Methodist brethren the other night, in the course of an assault on the administration's Mexican policy, that while he was president, "not one man, woman or child was slain by representatives of any foreign nation."

Turning to the files of the worshipful Tribune, the Evening Post finds such records as these in respect to Mexico: July 23, 1904, "Two Americans Shot;" January 13, 1905, "A. L. Sanger Murdered;" January 22, 1905, "Yaquls Kill Four Americans." Then, after various minor insults such as "American Fishermen Jailed" and "American Sailors Charge Torture," comes June, 1906, in which "Roosevelt deliberately Chinafied the United States by refusing to send a single soldier across the line, which was probably a most sensible decision."

After examining the record, the Evening Post asks mournfully in respect to the colonel, "Do you prove that he is an unblushing liar?" It is too much for us. The colonel never bothers about the truth when something else suits his purpose, and his followers are never disconcerted when he is caught. Other American politicians are held to a strict standard of veracity. It would be impossible for Wilson or Root or Taft or Hughes or Bryan to do what Roosevelt does and survive. Apparently there is a special law for him, on the theory that as there are good trusts and bad trusts, so there are good liars and bad liars.

RIDING THE RANGE.

So—goodbye! The dreamy splendor of the moonlight
Breaking over yonder range shall call you back;
Dusk and dawn and night and noon be filled with yearnings
For the cattle-trail, the rough and ample track.

So—goodbye! Before your face the east is lying
Old, and worn, and haggard with a thousand woes,
Ah! you'll long to sit again a-saddle, flying
Past the dawn-dew, the odor of the rose!

When the mother calls, we question not, but answer,
And the mother east is calling you, I know;
But above the dancers' music and the dancer
You'll be hearing songs the east-men never knew—

Songs that drip their wordless music down the starry
Nights we've rode the range to;—
Thoughts so fragile you would scarcely think they'd carry
Over all the days and miles that interlie!

There will come to you, like lovers, softly gliding
Into all your thousand doings and your dreams,
The camp-song, the round-up, the riding,
The wolf's howl, the bawling of streams.

So—goodbye! Loose the broncho from

his tether;
He'll be ready, and you'll want him by and by;
'Twill be sunny heart and song, and ranches' weather
When we ride the range together, you and I!
—Hugh J. Hughes.

QUACKERY IN MEDICINE.

(American Magazine.)
Richard C. Cabot, chief of the medical staff of the Massachusetts general hospital, criticizes various habits of the medical profession.

"The habits I refer to," he says, "are, first, the giving of 'placebos' (read pills) and, second, the disinclination to tell certain patients, emphatically and convincingly, that there is nothing the matter with them, despite their conviction to the contrary."

"A placebo means something that will appease the patient's demand, that is, his supposed demand, for medicine, as a relief for his symptoms. Some harmless liquid or tablet is prescribed in order that the patient may not go away empty handed, with the sense that he has got nothing out of the visit, although every educated physician knows that most diseases are not appreciably helped by drugs, and that few of the symptoms which people complain of are much helped by medicines. Nevertheless, most physicians continue their practice outside hospitals to prescribe a number of quite useless, though harmless drugs, under the belief that their patients demand them and will not be content without them."

"In treating hospital patients these same physicians use many fewer drugs than they are accustomed to give their private, paying patients. In hospital work it is only necessary to do what is actually best for the patients."

A CRADLE SONG.
Sleep, sleep, beauty bright,
Dreaming in the joys of night;
Sleep, sleep; in thy sleep
Little sorrows sit and weep.

Sweet babe, in thy face
Soft desires I can trace,
Sweet joys and secret smiles,
Little pretty infant wiles.

As thy softest limbs I feel,
Smiles as of the morning steal
O'er thy cheek, and o'er thy breast,
Where thy little heart doth rest.

Oh, the cunning wiles that creep
In thy little heart asleep;
When thy little heart doth wake
Then the dreadful night shall break.

—William Blake.

T. ATKINS ON CHRISTIANITY.
(James N. Hall in the Atlantic.)
Tommy Atkins isn't an advocate of "peace at any price." From my knowledge of him, I should say that he believes war to be a necessary evil. But the sight of awful and needless suffering invariably moved him to declare himself against the inhuman practices in war of so-called Christian nations.

"Christian nations," he would say scornfully, "if this 'ere is a sample o' Christianity, I'll tike me chances down below w'en I gets knocked out." His comrades greeted such outbursts with manifest approval.

"I'm with you, mate!" "Eh! won't be such a dusty old pie, if all the Christians go upstairs!"

BE AFFABLE.
(Northwestern Chronicle.)
People who are shy are not natural; and in order to be a "mixer" one must be natural and easy and direct; he will then quickly evoke the same qualities from the new people he meets. But if he begin the conversation with questioning, he does not put them at their ease, but rather increases their reserve or shyness. Start matters go wrong with what Sam Weiler would call an "observation," and there are many people in the things around you, and the circumstances of going and coming, to hang an intelligent remark without mentioning the weather.

SUFFERING.
(June in Buffalo Express.)
I cannot bear to see anything else suffer, but I can very well suffer myself. But I must pause here and begin to realize that perhaps the other

creature is quite as strong and brave as I am and that he will make as good use of the lessons which come to him.

TO STRAIGHTEN TANGLE OVER TUBERCULIN TEST IN ROSWELL SECTION.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL.)
Roswell, N. M., May 7.—A muddle involving the dairy interests of the Roswell section may be partly straightened out Monday when W. J. Linwood, of Baton, secretary of the cattle sanitary board, comes here for a conference with C. L. Ballard of this city, president of the board. The muddle is the result of the recent tuberculin test conducted by the federal government. The test was required of cows from which milk was sold in the city, under a rigid milk ordinance passed by the city council. It was understood when the tests were started that in case any infected animals were found the owners of the infected cattle would be reimbursed by the state cattle sanitary board for the loss of the animals.

But when it came time to collect for a few of the cattle which had to be killed, the state sanitary board said there was no chance of collecting the money unless the owner could show sufficient proof that the cattle had been subjected to a tuberculin test within ninety days before they were shipped into the state.

The immediate result was that some of the owners of infected cows refused to kill their cows which had been condemned unless they were assured of remuneration. And the federal inspectors, who conducted the tests without cost to the owner of the cows, refused to continue the tests unless the cows they condemned were killed. And there the matter stands. Many dairymen, who did not come under the new city ordinance, had their cows tested and in cases where infected animals were found they were killed immediately and others are willing to do this for their own protection without remuneration, if it is necessary, although they all feel they are entitled to something for the loss of the cow.

And in the meantime the state cattle sanitary board has issued instructions to Dr. J. H. Jenkins, local inspector, that the state law requiring the test will be rigidly enforced. If some satisfactory settlement is not reached it seems probable that the case may go to the courts.

PLEASANT HILL WILL HAVE MODERN SCHOOL.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL.)
Clovis, N. M., May 7.—At a mass meeting of the patrons of the Pleasant hill school district, thirteen miles northeast of Clovis, Thursday night, it was voted to build a new school building costing not less than \$6,000. The building will be strictly modern and modeled after plans which are already under way by a Clovis architect.

The Pleasant hill school district is undoubtedly the most progressive of any in the state. Last fall at the opening of school they found that their facilities were inadequate, so by private subscription they raised enough money to build another room onto their school building. Now having sufficient funds to pay the extra teacher which was necessary, and being unable to raise them under the law, they raised enough by subscription to pay another teacher a nice salary for the entire school term, and in addition to this, also by subscription, they raised a fund to pay their principal \$10 more a month than the school funds on hand would permit them to pay. And now comes the announcement that they will erect a fine new school building, which when completed, will enable the scholars of that district to enjoy a four years' high school course, in addition to the

regular grammar grades.

BUSY WEEK AHEAD FOR ROSWELL HIGH SCHOOL.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL.)
Roswell, N. M., May 7.—The coming week will be a big one for the Roswell high school senior class. This is commencement week and there has been something planned for each day and night. The exercises will end Friday night with the commencement, when M. L. Fox, of Albuquerque, will deliver the commencement address to the graduating class. There are fifty-three members of the senior class this year, one of the largest which has ever gone out of the local high school, although last year's class had two more members.

The commencement festivities and exercises started Friday when the manual training department and the domestic science department opened in a downtown business room a display of their work made during the year. The display included everything from a library table to a boudoir cap and there were hundreds of visitors who admired the work Friday and Saturday.

Parity Gives Power.

There are still many persons in the world that need to be impressed with the fact that the power of the system to remove disease and the less the liability to contract it. Persons whose blood is in good condition are much less likely to take cold or to be long troubled with it, or to catch any contagious or infectious disease, than are those whose blood is impure and therefore impoverished and lacking in vitality. The best medicine for purifying the blood is Hood's Sarsaparilla, and persons suffering from any blood disease or any want of tone in the system are urged to give this medicine a trial. It is especially useful at this time of year.

WOMAN WEAK, DIZZY, NERVOUS

Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Jamaica, N. Y.—"I suffered greatly with my head and with backache, was weak, dizzy, nervous, with hot flashes and felt very miserable, as I was irregular for two years. One day when I was feeling unusually bad my sister-in-law came in and said, 'I wish you would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound.' So I began taking it and I am now in good health and am cured. I took the compound three times a day after meals, and on retiring at night. I always keep a bottle in the house."—Mrs. L. N. BURNHAM, 35 Globe Ave., Jamaica, N. Y.



Women who recover their health naturally tell others what helped them. Some write and allow their names and photographs to be published with testimonials. Many more tell their friends.

If you need a medicine for Women's Ailments, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) for anything you need to know about these troubles.

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A "Straw Vote" FOR Republican Nominee

The New York Tribune has undertaken to find the actual preference of the republican voters as to who their presidential nominee shall be, and the Journal has undertaken the task of learning the sentiment of the republican voters in New Mexico.

The Tribune says, and the Journal believes it correct, that Theodore Roosevelt or Justice Hughes will be nominated. The name of neither of these men has been authorized on any primary ballot. A test vote, nation-wide in its scope, is therefore undertaken. The Journal will conduct the test in New Mexico and will be furnished with the progress of the vote secured by the New York Tribune through all of its agencies.

The voting is not limited to Roosevelt and Hughes. Cast your ballot for the man of your choice and for your second choice, by cutting out and filling in the following coupon and mailing it to the Journal.

Tear Coupon Off Here and Mail It

Straw Vote Editor,
Morning Journal,
Albuquerque, New Mexico.

My choice for republican presidential nominee is:

First

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I am a legal voter of New Mexico.

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